

Our information is that whenever cargo of freight passed over the South Carolina Railroad under these verbal agreements, local charges were made out against the freight and much trouble was given before the matter was settled. Our information is that other impediments have

Let Mr. Bowman remember what we have said about the publication of these school books, and who will reap the benefit of the job.

Sec. 13. Every person distilling spirituous liquors shall pay a tax of ten per cent. on the cash value of the liquors distilled from grain, potatoes molasses and sugar cane; and five per cent. on the liquors distilled from fruit.

until the first day of April next.

(Signed)	Sheriff of	A. B.,
		County.
(Countersigned)	Register of Deeds for	C. D.,
		County.

Sec. 33. The amount of tax to be paid on obtaining the license to practice any trade or profession, which is taxed by a certain sum, shall be in proportion to the tax imposed for the whole year, as the unexpired portion of the year from

one Director shall be lost on the part of the State; and the right of appointment thus lost shall not succeed to the purchasers or purchasers, but in this respect he or they shall be in the same situation as other private stockholders of the company.

Sec 5. That this act shall be submitted together with the act to which it is supplemental, to the stockholders, and be passed upon by them as if a part of the said act; and shall take effect

I have exceeded my limits for a letter and must close without touching on the iron mines which I have also examined.

Yours truly,

[The bill gives the Governor a salary of \$4,000 and allows \$1,000 as house rent.—The Treasurer to receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum.]

The bill making the act of going masked painted, or otherwise disguised, a felony, was taken up.

Mr. Bowman moved to strike out cer-

Apply to the Sheriff for a license, and shall state the date of the license is to the whole year. From and after its ratification. "IN TRANSIT." tain words in section 3, and insert words

American Politics.

The history of politics since the war is a remarkable study, and its immediate future is likely to be as striking. Immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, Democrats and Radicals vied with each other in endorsing President Johnson's "policy." Radical Legislatures and Congress were unflinching in their applause of the spirit and action of the Southern Constitutional Conventions. Ordinances declaring null and void the acts of secession, the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the war debts were hailed as convincing evidences of returning reason and the development of loyalty on the part of the "rebels," and it seemed as if the Southern States were to be received back into the Union as long lost but repentant prodigals. For them the fatted calf was to be killed, and the country was again to be cemented by renewed kindnesses, interests and sympathies. And such doubtless would have been the result of this era of good feeling, had not the dark shadow of personal ambition and sordid avarice fallen across the pathway to peace and good feeling.

A Federal officer of considerable distinction, with whom we were frequently thrown in official intercourse during the two days succeeding the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox in arranging the paroles of the officers and men of the Division with which we were connected, remarked that with this surrender all enmity would pass away, and that the North and South would soon be under the influences of the old feeling of fraternal regard. While dissenting from his hopeful predictions, we could not but echo, with profound regard, his good wishes, for we knew they came from the heart of a brave and true soldier, and were induced by the mutual respect which the armies of Lee and Grant had shown for each other—the admiration with which the vanquished can only have for their honorable victors, and the pride with which the conquerors only can look upon the defeated who had proved themselves "foemen worthy of their steel." Honoring these noble impulses, we replied that if Generals Grant and Lee were not allowed to arrange the terms of the re-union, and their armies were permitted to ratify them, we would agree with him, and thought that even before the physical effects of the struggle could be erased from the surface of the country, the moral evidences would be obliterated from the heart. But when the question was transferred to the forum of politics, we believed that politicians could use the prejudices and hatreds engendered by the war for party purposes, and that the wounds would not be permitted to heal. In this opinion we have been more than fully sustained.

It would be useless to follow the course which politicians have pursued in converting these sectional prejudices into festering sores upon the body politic. The columns of our paper bear daily record of each succeeding step in this journey of hatred and discord. When their malevolence is reeked upon Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, the noble motto of States and statesmen, and a few finishing touches are given to Georgia, which are now being prepared in the Congressional laboratory, it would seem, for the present at least, that Southern reconstruction is completed. The whittling of politics, in its revolutions, is bringing to the surface questions which threaten the rights of Northern States and involve the welfare of the citizens. The destruction of the rights of Southern States and the ruin of their people have only served to whet the appetite of the insatiable monster, and with gluttonous delight he turns to the rich feast which is now believed to be in his grasp.

A distinguished leader of the Radical party admitted that the party was forced to nominate General Grant to save it from disaster. The repeated defeats which they suffered in the Spring and Fall of 1867 warned the leaders that their only chance for success was in moderation, not only in their platform, but in their candidate also. The reconstruction acts had not been approved by the Northern people, while the proposition to confer suffrage upon the negro at home had been signally and emphatically rebuked. Under these influences the Chicago Convention assembled. General Grant was nominated by acclamation, and upon the questions of negro suffrage and finance the platform was foggy but conservative. The party sails being thus set to catch every favoring breeze, the race was easily won.

The haughty spirit of the party, which characterized its acts before its reproof, returned with success. In the face of its platform, universal negro suffrage is to be forced upon the people and it declares in favor of compelling gold to be paid for bonds redeemable in currency. And what is a little singular, that in a document remarkably silent upon all questions of national policy, the pledges of the inaugural are confined to the bondholders and the blacks, and in behalf of both the President went beyond the platform of his party and the spirit of the law. In neither of which is he yet sustained by the more moderate men of his political friends.

We are not now prepared to believe that a party can be sustained at the North which advocates universal suffrage to the blacks, Chinese and Indians, and continues the disfranchisement of large classes of whites in several States of the South. Nor are we fully satisfied that the principle of one currency for the bondholder and another for the people will be continued by those upon whom greater burdens are being daily imposed by means of the unjust discrimination. We shall be surprised, indeed, if a party which advocates the payment of gold interest at six per cent. upon bonds which were purchased for funds that yielded about fifty cents in coin on the dollar, can maintain itself at the ballot-box. "A haughty spirit goeth before a fall." These excesses, perpetrated in the confidence of strength and in the pride of power, will yet react upon the perpetrators.

Indiana has approved the action of the Democratic members in staying the suffrage outrage. Connecticut speaks early in April, and other important elections follow in April. We believe we are at the beginning of new chapter in the wonderful book of American politics. We shall see.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

There has been one or two turns of the wheel since our calculations were made in regard to the probable fate of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We then regarded its adoption a question of doubt. We still believe its success very problematical. We then counted against it the following seven States of the ten necessary to defeat it: New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, California and Oregon. We regarded as doubtful Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and Georgia. Since that time Kentucky has voted against it of the certain States, and Georgia of the doubtful. The election which will decide the question in Connecticut takes place on the 6th of April. In New York the Legislature has not noticed the amendment, and we do not believe it will. In Pennsylvania the Senate has voted affirmatively upon it, but as yet the House has taken no action, and there seems to be some doubt whether anything will be done. In Missouri, although the people declared against negro suffrage by an overwhelming majority last Fall, the Legislature ratified an imperfect copy of the proposed amendment received by telegraph, and adjourned until next winter. This same body will then ratify it, we suppose.

In Ohio the present Democratic Legislature have it in their power to meet and reject the amendment, but they prefer to refer it to the people of that State at the October election, and abide by the result. This action is in striking contrast with the haste in which Radical Legislatures in other States have ratified the amendment without permitting the people to vote upon it. It will form the great issue of the campaign in Ohio this year.

To prevent the ratification of the amendment by the Legislature of Indiana the Democrats of the two Houses resigned and left the Legislature without a constitutional quorum, which is three-fifths of both Houses. The Governor immediately ordered a special election to fill the vacancies, and every Democrat, without exception, has been returned. The Legislature meets on the 8th of April by proclamation of the Governor. A number of necessary appropriations have not been acted upon, but we take it for granted that if the Radical majority of the body insists upon taking a vote upon the amendment before the ordinary and necessary legislation is completed, the Democrats will again resign and leave the Legislature without a quorum. In other words, they intend to force the Radicals of that State to pursue the same course which the Democrats of Ohio have voluntarily adopted in referring the whole question to the people at the ballot-box.

To thwart this legitimate and proper course Senator Morton, of Indiana, has introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States, making the Fifteenth Amendment valid if a majority of a sufficient number of the Legislatures of States ratify it. Whether Congress will go so far as to declare what shall constitute a quorum of a State Legislature, or the Supreme Court shall enforce laws enacted under such legislation, we do not know. When such encroachments upon the rights of the States are permitted and endorsed, then the pretence of State governments will remain only empty and shallow mockeries.

It is pretty certain that universal negro suffrage will form the principal issue in the autumnal elections North, and we are satisfied to abide the result with patience.

The Reconstructed Farmer.

We were not mistaken in saying that Edgewood never did anything half-way. And we were right. In addition to the names of Messrs. TRIGG and DANCY in connection with the editorial staff of the proposed Farmers' Monthly to be issued at Tarboro', the last Southern announces that the Rev. J. B. CHESTER, D.D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preside over the Horticultural Department of THE RECONSTRUCTED FARMER. Says the Southerner:

"Dr. Chester's fine taste and well known energy of character, guarantees skill and judgment in this department. Calvary Cemetery, at once the pride and ornament of our village, whose tasteful decorations so attract strangers, is the work entirely of the head and mainly of the hands of Dr. C. and shows what we may reasonably expect from his valued assistance."

Already we regard this Magazine as having achieved success, for never in the Southern country has publication of similar character begun under the same favorable auspices as will inaugurate this—never has greater talent been arrayed in behalf of an agricultural journal than will preside over THE RECONSTRUCTED FARMER. It has a wide field for usefulness, and it will command success.

Ex-Governor Worth.

It gave us pleasure to receive in our sanctum on Saturday, ex-Governor JONATHAN WORTH, looking in much better health than when we last met him. There is no one of the public men of our State to whom we feel more kindly, and to whom we would pay more honor than to Governor WORTH. From our earliest youth having differed most radically from his political views, even while we respected the ability and consistency with which he adorned his official life, and having dissented materially from some of the minor points of his administration, we must confess that the record which he made in opposing the encroachments of tyranny and the prostitution of our grand old State at the behests of military dictators, has linked his name in enviable association with the few proud memories of the last four years. Venerable with age and respected by the worthy citizens of the State, he has the proud satisfaction of having performed his duty with firmness and with ability, and possessing in an eminent degree

"—that which should accompany old age, As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

Trouble in Alamance.

There has been considerable excitement caused by Governor Holden sending some negro militia to Alamance county to "preserve the peace." The facts of the case, as we learn from the Raleigh Sentinel, which says they were obtained from one of the members of the Legislature from that county, derived from responsible parties who live in the immediate neighborhood in which the affair occurred, are as follows: A colored man—name not remembered—entered the house of Mr. William Thompson, a respectable citizen living in the Salem neighborhood in Alamance county. Mr. Thompson was in the field when this occurred.

The negro seized his daughter, about fourteen years of age, who began immediately to scream. He said to her, "Don't give any alarm, for I have hugged the daughter of Mr. Thompson, and they had not resisted him." In the meantime her little sister took the alarm and ran out into the yard and blew a horn to signal her father.

Mr. Thompson left his work and hurried to the house to see what was the matter. When he got there he found that the negro had fled. Taking his gun he followed the negro to his own house, and told him that he had come with the intention of killing him, but had changed his mind, and instead would give him ten days to leave the county. A few nights afterwards the friends of Mr. Thompson's family went to the negro's house and frisked him soundly.

The offence for which this county is to be invaded by a band of armed negroes, peaceable citizens threatened with arrest, and greater or less outrages committed, "hath this extent, no more." A brutal negro being chastised for a most fiendish attack upon a respectable young lady is made the pretext of quarantening negro militiamen upon the people at great expense and to the detriment of the peace and good order of the county. At a time of great excitement, and from the very nature of the offence and punishment, calculated to arouse the bitterest feelings of the whites and blacks against each other, for the first time in the history of North Carolina arms are placed in the hands of an ignorant and prejudiced race, under the pretence of preserving the peace, but really to protect a criminal and seek vengeance upon those who had visited him with swift but inadequate punishment. We unhesitatingly pronounce it an outrage against the people of Alamance, and contrary to the best interests of the State.

We are opposed to Lynch law in any shape and under every circumstance. We believe the majesty of the law should always be vindicated. Yet, if people are ever justified in taking the law into their own hands, or are unwilling to await its delays, it is under the circumstances which this case presents. And, instead of sending ignorant and ill-treated black-moors, burning with vengeance, to punish those justly incensed people, their forbearance should rather have been commended. We are satisfied that in no view of the case was such extreme and dangerous expedient necessary. The civil officers of the county made no demand upon the Governor for military assistance, and their powers had not been set at naught.

A heinous offence had been committed, and the criminal had been severely chastised by an outraged community, an occurrence not infrequent in the country. But political capital must be made, and the disturbance is magnified into a "Lynch rebellion." The extraordinary powers of the Governor are vindictively exercised, and negro troops are hastened to the scene of action. The good name of North Carolina must be sacrificed, and her peaceful borders must resound with the tramp of soldiers. The fears of emigrants must be aroused, and the attention of prospective settlers called to the warlike condition of the State. For what purpose, for what good end, do all these things portend?

Does Holden really aspire to fill the ignominious role of Brownlow? Is North Carolina on the same high road to anarchy and bloodshed which has marked the history of Tennessee? Does our Governor take courage from a supposed sympathy of the new President? Are our people to be lorded over by negro militiamen? Is this the beginning of the end? Has Governor Holden counted the cost?

STATE NEWS.

KILPATRICK IN THE FIELD AGAIN.—Kilpatrick's Adjutant General, General Estes, says, "if Joe Turner shoots a Northern man he will be a corpse in five minutes, with fifty bullet holes through his body."

That will be a worse fate than befel Joe Smith, the Mormon prophet, at Nauvoo.—The United States troops, when Joe jumped from the window, fired fifty bullet holes through his body. Why give Joe Turner more than Joe Smith?

General, who will put them through us? How many will you shoot? Who will help you? Who do you speak for? Have you got "that pardon in advance for our assassination?"

We can't make out the hands for this work. Suppose you shoot six, General Laffin six, Professor Brewer six, Rev. Pepper six, Judge Alden six, Senator Abbott six, Menninger six, and Ashley six. This all told, is Joe Smith's number, forty. Where is the carpet-bagger, after our body has been pierced with fifty bullets, will shoot us again? You need not rely upon Tim Lee the Sheriff, to shoot the remaining promised ten. We believe when we are lying dead, pierced with forty bullets, if you call on Tim to shoot the remaining ten, Tim will curse and scorn you, for remember, Tim was not at the "depot."

"Let us have peace," General, or you shall be turned out of the party.

Ral. Sentinel.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—We regret to learn that Judge Logan is dangerously ill at his residence in Rutherfordford. We hope that he may soon recover.—Raleigh Standard.

THE STATESVILLE AMERICAN learns that Mr. Johnson, President, has purchased two engines with which to begin the work of rebuilding the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad.

BRUTAL MURDER.—As we go to press we learn that the body of a young man named Barwell Eillon, was found in a briar patch,

near his house, about three miles from this city, yesterday.

We have not heard full particulars, but understand the body was horribly mutilated. The murder is supposed to have been committed last Sunday morning. A negro has been arrested on suspicion.

His name is employed by Dr. Elliott to attend his mill, and was a young man in good standing.—Charlotte Observer.

THAT PARDON FOR OUR ASSASSINATION.—Who has it—has it been issued? Did Governor Holden authorize Kilpatrick's Adjutant General, Estes, to proclaim pardon, in advance, for our assassination? A good Republican says Joe Holden threatened to shoot us on sight. Has Joe got his father's pardon, in advance, for such an act? Did the Governor promise to pardon his son? He knew of his being in search of us. He knew of his going to the depot, with the posse, to murder us. He said, in his Town Hall speech to the mob, he knew and approved of everything his son had done.—Now, his friend Estes says, "if any man will shoot Joe Turner, even in the back, he will have pardon in five minutes, or, perhaps, have the pardon in his pocket when he commits the act."

Ral. Sentinel.

OUTRAGE IN JONES COUNTY.—NEGROES THE PERPETRATORS.—We understand from undoubted authority that a white man named Sykes, who is supposed to be a native and resident of this county, was taken from the jail of Jones county at Trenton, by a party of five negro men on Thursday night, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Grave fears are entertained that he was foully murdered. The circumstances connected with this outrage are as follows:

A few days ago Sykes while in conversation with another white man, remarked that Colgrove, the Sheriff of the county, was a contemptible coward—or words to that effect. A negro slave named Harrison, heard the remark, and made an insulting rejoinder. Sykes replied in a spirited manner, and the dispute became warm. The negro at length, threatened to shoot the white man, when the latter stepped into his house, procured a shot gun, and told him to come on. For this he was arrested on Monday morning, and on Tuesday night the jail was aroused by three negro men, who reported that they had some prisoners at the jail door, and desired him to come down and place them in secure confinement. The jailer Mr. Harrison complied; but before he accompanied the negroes to the jail, he demanded that the prisoners be released. He was again told that a party of men, retaining them in custody, was awaiting him at the door, as they desired them to be jailed that night. Mr. Harrison then went with the party to the jail. When he arrived there, two negroes stepped from behind the building. All five then presented guns at him, and under pain of death, demanded the keys. Harrison gave them, and when the negroes entered, took Sykes from the cell in which he was confined, and left, carrying him with them. What has become of them is unknown.

This is one of the results of the course pursued by Colgrove and Wilkie for some time past. We are informed, however, that the people of Jones county, we are informed, have determined to take the law in their own hands, and bring the perpetrators of this outrage to condign punishment. We were deprecating this course, we are forced to admit that it is the only reasonable one left them by which to procure justice. When the guns recently sent from this city are distributed by Wilkie they will be at the mercy of a band of desperadoes, consisting of mean white men and negroes, if some counter step to prevent it is not taken. We are expecting to hear startling intelligence from Jones county daily, as it is currently reported that the respectable people there are determined to submit no longer to the outrages daily perpetrated upon them.

New Berne Journal, of Com.

REMARKS OF SENATOR SWEET, ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT.—Mr. President.—A painful accident prevented my attendance yesterday, and I was, therefore, unable to vote upon the passage of the revenue bill upon its third reading.

I ask permission to record my vote. Although the revenue bill contains several objectionable provisions, I voted in favor of its passage, as it is a necessary measure to carry out the policy of the Government.

Mr. President, I also rise to a question of privilege. A member of the General Assembly informed me a few moments ago, that day before yesterday, the son of the Governor intended to visit me upon the adjournment of the Senate, for words spoken in debate. He took position in the corridor through which he well knew I ordinarily passed in making my exit from the Capitol.

The accidental acceptance of an invitation to a party given by a friend, caused me to pass through the corridor, and thus the assault intended for me was unconsciously averted.

I do not rise for the purpose of informing the Senate that a gross and brutal invasion of its rights and privileges is contemplated, but simply to say in a public manner that a not a respectful notice, but upon the soil of Virginia for three years, I met brave men face to face without quailing, and no such demonstrations as this can swerve me a hair's breadth from the pathway conscientiously marked out by me for the discharge of important public duties.

I belong, sir, to a class "who know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them," and I shall maintain them by all the means which God, and nature, and art have put into my hands.

Mr. President, I desire to harm no man on God's footstool, but I now publicly say that if any man, for any reason, or for any consequences that may ensue from any act, attempt to carry out execution this threat made against me for words spoken in debate.—Raleigh Sentinel.

To which the Standard replies as follows: In yesterday's Sentinel appears the remarks of Senator Sweet upon Mr. Jenkins, son of the State Treasurer. As this gives one side of the affair, we publish what occurred afterwards in justice to both parties.

When the Senate adjourned, young Jenkins met Senator Sweet and walked in front of him to the gate, when they passed out into the street. Jenkins called his attention to the language he had used in the Senate, asking him to take it back, or fight. Sweet replied, "I was informed you were a coward, and I was told that you would be pardoned for the act—and he did not know but he could have a pardon in his pocket before committing the act."

On the other hand the Sentinel says that Senator Galloway says the attack on Turner was mean and cowardly.

REMARKS.—Hon. J. W. Holden has resigned the position of Director of the University Railroad.—Raleigh Standard.

SALE OF STATE STOCK.—S. S. Ashley, Superintendent of Public Instruction, advises that additional bids will be received for the shares of stock owned by the Literary Fund in the Wilmington and Weldon, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroads, until Wednesday, the 31st inst.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—Just as we are preparing for the press the alarm of war is again on the breeze. The facts hastily

gathered seem to be these. Mr. Sweet today in his place in the Senate, made some reflections upon young Jenkins, son of the Treasurer, and as he was returning after adjournment to his home, he was approached in a threatening manner by said Jenkins, and there appeared to be a prospect for a fight with pistols as both were supposed to have been armed. Parties interested and no blood was drawn.

The scoundrels sided with Jenkins, and the carpet-baggers took sides with the Senator. Gentlemen, "let us have peace."

Ral. Sentinel.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."—We are informed that four boxes of arms were sent to the Express office in this city on yesterday directed to Kinston. What does this mean? Is there another "new rebellion" there too, as well as in Alamance? Who will tell? What does the Governor's organ say about it? "Let us have peace."

Raleigh Sentinel.

We can answer the above queries in part. The arms spoken of arrived in this city yesterday evening from Kinston. They were accompanied by a large box of ammunition. These implements of "peace" were directed to L. D. Wilkie, the radical member of the Legislature from Jones county, who, with Colgrove, controls the party machinery there, and grinds the people to the dust—almost. "What does it mean?" Simply, this fellow Wilkie claims to have been appointed a detective by some one—in other words, he is a petty spy—for the purpose of hunting up certain horse thieves. For this purpose he sends to Raleigh and procured forty or fifty rifles and the wherewithal to load them. This warlike array is shipped to Kinston, but fearing the anger of an outraged community Wilkie has them removed to this city, from where they will be transmitted to Jones county. There will be instruments in the willing hands of this "detective" legislator's tools, to shoot and oppress a people already driven to desperation by the acts of lawless "peace" officers.

New Berne Journal, of Com.

MAIL ROUTES.—The Wadesboro' Argus has received the following letter from Col. Dockery. It is important that bids should be sent in at once:

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1869.

D. McVILL, Esq., Wadesboro'—Sir:—The following routes are established in Anson county, viz: 1st. From Wadesboro' via Deep Crok, Long Pine, Oro, White's Store, and Poplar Hill to Wadesboro', weekly.

2d. From Wadesboro', via Diamond Hill, Kendall's Tavern and Gaudin's Mill to Wadesboro', weekly.

3d. From Wadesboro' to Mangum, weekly.

Give notice thereof and look forward at once as Congress will soon adjourn. Send up with recommendations for the routes at each point, and if possible, I will establish an office on each route, not an easy matter, but I will do my best to do so. Send on the bids and I will do the best I can.

Yours truly, O. H. DOCKERY.

DEATH OF GENERAL POLK.—From a private letter just received from a friend in Mississippi, we learn that Gen. Thomas G. Polk, formerly of Salisbury, died at his residence at Holly Springs, in that State, on the 24th inst. Gen. Polk was a worthy descendant of a noble and brave ancestor, Col. William Polk of the Revolution. He was born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., and in early life married Miss Trotter, only daughter of Richard Trotter, Esq., a wealthy merchant of that place. For many years he was a citizen of Mecklenburg, and frequently represented that county in the Legislature. He then removed to Salisbury and resided in the house now owned by Hon. Francis E. Shober until about the year 1838, when he removed to Holly Springs, Mississippi, where he resided until the time of his death. He several times represented Rowan county in the State Senate, and was also a Major General of the Militia. In politics he was a firm and decided Whig and was nominated by that party as its candidate for Governor after he became a citizen of Mississippi.

Gen. Polk was emphatically "a gentleman of the old school"—hospitable, generous, high-spirited, and unswerving. He was also remarkable for his fine personal appearance and commanding presence. He was an elder brother of Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, who was also a Confederate General during the late civil war, and of Mrs. Kenneth Bayner and Mrs. George E. Badger. One of his daughters married George E. Davis, of Wilmington, and died in this place during the late war.—Salisbury Old North Star.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Old North State in 1867, raised 26,120,000 bushels of corn, 1,807,000 rye, oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes.

Besides this her tobacco crop was 40,212,000 pounds, and her hay crop 179,000 tons.

The number of acres she cultivated in order to produce this yield was 2,648,113. The value of the entire crop of that year was \$28,332,714.

Her crop of corn was worth \$18,692,368; wheat, \$7,205,560; rye, \$548,490; barley, \$22,580,560; potatoes, \$519,560; tobacco, \$6,956,679; and hay, \$2,158,740. The value of her tobacco was nearly 50 per cent. per pound more than that of Virginia's.

In Gates county the loss of 20 per cent of her horses from the disease known as the blind staggers, which prevailed to a considerable extent in Onslow and Craven. In Sampson, Currituck and other counties the sleepy staggers carried off many horses as well as mules—to the extent of 8 or 10 per cent. in some instances.

The disease had not been prevalent before since 1865, and is attributed to malaria. In parts of Chatham county three-fourths of the hogs were lost from disease.

The decrease in values of real estate was very general in 41 counties. As a general rule, small farms decreased less than large ones. The general average is stated at 50 per cent, and the causes are attributed to the war, change in the labor system, scarcity of money and the unsettled state of public affairs.

She has 6,617,284 acres of improved lands in farms; 17,245,685 in unimproved lands in farms; her wild or waste acreage is not in farms are 5,037,031. The number of her farms is stated to be 75,203, and the average number of acres in each is 316.

Petersburg Express.

English and Russian Interests in the East. An uneasy feeling is evidently gaining ground in England as Russia advances by her projected lines of railway nearer to the English possessions in Asia. The suggestion made by an English paper that negotiations should be opened between the English and Russian governments in order that an understanding should be arrived at on the Central Asian question are endorsed by the Moscow Gazette, which adds "that the Russian government will not refuse to come to an understanding which might lead to the consolidation of general interests and to the development of friendly relations between England and Russia. These general interests consist in a reciprocal adoption of measures for the furtherance of trade and the establishment of a friendly intercourse between the subjects of both powers, in view of their approaching closer neighborhood."

Washington, March 25.

THE HOUSE has ratified the fifteenth amendment by a strict party vote. The Senate had previously done so.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Remarkable Speech of Senator Sprague.—The Tyranny of the Dominant Faction.—Its Lust of Place and Power.—Who the Speech is Significant.—Butler and his Bill for Removing Political Disabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869.—The remarkable speech of Senator Sprague, delivered a day or two ago, is very important, just now, in several aspects. It is a full admission (and conclusive) of the influence of the dominant faction. "For six years," says he, "for myself, I would rather have stormed a triple line of presented bayonets or a park of artillery in full play than to have stood on this floor and advocated any ideas that I might have had. In fact, advocating those ideas, commencing at the beginning, I should have lost them, from the indifference, from the inattention, and from the contempt received by one not educated to familiarity with debate and the confidence of the floor. It is not only in my own person that I have witnessed this inquisitorial policy. There are those around me who have not yet recovered from the stings of the influence of the majority of this body for standing up as they were determined to do to the duty as they understood it." (Referring to the anti-impeders.) He goes on to depict, in glowing colors, the bare-faced hypocrisy of his co-conspirators in the matter of the war, brought about, as he alleges, by their own internal secret machinations. Allow me to quote a single paragraph:

"I, for one, in looking back upon the past history of this country—and the people, whatever philosophers may say, will come to the same conclusion—have come to believe that your war has not been won for the liberty of the people, your war has not yet had its partial success, your war that you have just partially won, has not a high virtuous principle at the bottom of it. It has had simple contentions for power, for place and for occupation, commencing here in this body, and permeating throughout the country.

These utterances are more important inasmuch as they emanate from Mr. Sprague, whose vote, even upon the impeachment trial, was one of the surest in the interest of extreme Radicalism. They are still more transcendently significant for the reason that the speech is known here to be the production, and therefore a chart of the sentiments, of Judge Chase himself!

We see that Butler has made a strategic move! If his proposition (which really looks like the seconding the motion "Let us have Peace") shall prevail this session, a very important step will have been taken in the right direction. If you have not already published its purport, please send it to Butler's justice to let your readers see it. I quote from the Radical organ at this point:

"It is understood that Gen. Butler will submit a bill to the Reconstruction Committee to simplify the manner of removing the political disabilities of the Southern people. It provides that all but those specifically excluded may, by making an affidavit before a clerk or judge authorized, and subscribing to certain conditions, be restored to citizenship. Members of the Confederate Cabinet, old officers of the United States army who joined the rebellion, and others of high position, are excluded and will have to apply to Congress for relief. The bill to become a law only on the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses."

From the Boston Courier.

An Outrageous Insult to Our Colored Soldiers.

We are informed by the daily press that "the Indians of the plains will not take scalps from the heads of negro soldiers killed in battle."

Is not this a flagrant violation of the spirit of the civil rights bill, of the new amendments to the Constitution, and of the reconstruction policy of Congress? This is the outrageous insult to our colored citizens.

Shall the red-skins be allowed thus to make distinctions on account of race or color?

When the colored troops fight bravely, may those untaxed Indians scorn their scalps, as being no trophy worth the taking off?

This contemptuous treatment of the black man by the red man is not to be borne.

Senator Sumner must attend to this.

He must prepare resolutions.

He must formulate speeches against the noble red man of the forest, who, when on the war path, dares to show a savage disrespect to wool!

He must denounce the word "white" in the District of Columbia, let him abolish the word "black" on the plains.

Let him cause it to be to enacted that when the untaxed red-skin says—

"Ugh, big Indian no scalp nigger!"

somebody shall shoot him on the spot.

It is not because of the difficulty of taking off the colored man's scalp.

No such thing.

Indians scalp very short-haired white soldiers.

It is their contempt for the negro as an inferior race.

They must be taught better.

They must be made to work to do.

A new stipulation should be made in all Indian treaties, that no distinction of race or color shall be made with the scalping knife.

The insult is too cutting.

A Man Impaled upon the Times of a Hay Fork.

On Monday last a terrible and most unusual accident happened in West Stephentown, N. Y., to Daniel B. Tift, a farmer of that place. He was driving a load of hay over a badly drifted road, when the sleigh upset, the hay falling upon him, and standing upright, and Mr. Tift was thrown upon it, the times entering his body and holding him in that position. A Mr. Wheeler, who was fortunately with him, made an ineffectual effort to lift him from the times, and was only able to relieve him from his perilous situation by raising him up, and drawing him out from under the snow, and then drawing him from his body. Had no one been near he must have died in a very little time, as he was really sitting upon the fork unable to help himself, with the times imbedded in his body. Although very badly injured the physician expresses a hope of his recovery.

A Mixed Dinner.

A dinner called a press dinner was given at Delmonico's, in New York, on Saturday night, at which ladies and gentlemen, sitting down and ate, drank, and toasted, and spoke, and sang, and did all sorts of things. The women paid for their own dinner, and did their share of the talk. There was no smoking, but an immense amount of puffing; mutual admiration. The ladies were of the literary and strong-minded sort, and the gentlemen were artists of the Bohemian order, allowing nothing to go unappropriated, and making the most of the situation. Such a dinner could hardly be gotten up west of the Hudson, certainly not south of Mason and Dixon—if we may be pardoned the use of the phrase.

Horrible Punishment of a Murderer.

A Chinese laborer not long ago murdered a whole family of seven persons in Peru. He was arrested, and while taking him to the judicial authorities, he was rescued from his guards by the inhabitants of the town, and taken to the public square of their town, covered his body with kerosene oil, and then burned him alive in a fire which had been prepared for the